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ECONOMY DRIVE LAGS IN HUNGARY;
PRODUCTION CONTESTS FREQUENT

CRITICIZES SOME MINISTRIES -- Budapest, Magyar Kozlony, 5 Jun 51

The economy drive has shown results in many fields. In the first 3 months of 1951, the factories utilized 250 million forints' worth of previously unused materials, and scrap-metal collection week produced many thousand carloads of iron and other metal.

The economy drive, however, also revealed that some leading ministerial officials and business enterprises fail to see the importance of carrying the drive further. As a result, the movement's initial force has decreased.

Some ministries have committed serious mistakes. The Ministry of Agriculture failed to issue directives in the field of agricultural production, where waste continues. The Ministry of the Interior also failed to enforce the drive. Because of the negligence of the Ministry of Light Industry, many hundred carloads of wood scrap are wasted each month. The Ministry of Domestic Commerce is also guilty of nonsupport of the drive.

To remedy this situation, the Council of Ministers has ordered wide publicity about the economy drive among the population. The outstanding results of the movement should be told to the public. Workers who excel in the drive should be rewarded and the press should publish the names and methods of persons who are successfully participating in the drive.

The Council of Ministers will establish a fund to reward outstanding economy achievements.

CALL FOR GREATER EFFORT IN 10 CAMPAIGNS -- Zurich, Neue Zuercher Zeitung,
27 May 51

In the "people's democracies" workers are required not only to meet constantly rising norms but, in addition, must "volunteer" to surpass these norms. In Hungary, "exceeding of production quotas" was demanded no less than ten times between August 1950 and 1 May 1951. These campaigns were conducted in the form of production contests.

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The ten special events which occasioned greater requirements from Hungarian workers, already driven to utmost efforts by the wage policy of the Communist regime and by police terror, were: (1) elections of local administrations; (2) the "Korea and Peace Week" in August 1950; (3) the anniversary of the constitution of the new regime on 20 August 1950; (4) the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the "release of our beloved Comrade Rakosi" in September 1950; (5) the "petition of the workers of the Diosgyor Steel Mills for early completion of the Five-Year Plan" in September 1950; (6) the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution; (7) Stalin's birthday; (8) the Second Congress of the Hungarian Workers' Party; (9) the anniversary of the "liberation" of Hungary; and (10) 1 May.

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